BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1841. New Series No. 55.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editors of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, it is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 20th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 1 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Residentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Assurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bills.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LONDON.

The A. I. Ship "DUKE OF BRONTE," 498 Tons Register, F. A. PAYNE, Commander, has good accommodation for Passengers and will sail on or before the 10th Proximo. For passage apply to

WM AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 6th May 1841.

THE Governor will be happy to receive Gentlemen at breakfast at the Government House, Malabar Point, on Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock.

Any Gentleman desirous of having an interview with the Governor at other times, will be pleased to communicate his wish in a note addressed to "the Private Secretary."

The Governor will also be happy to receive Native Gentlemen at Malabar Point on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Private Secretary.

Malabar Point, 4th May 1840.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO'S. ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A High Caste Arab Horse, Colour Silver Grey, warranted perfectly sound, goes well, both in Harness, and under Saddle. Price..... 600 Rupees.

A Do. do. Price 400 Rupees.

A Pegou Poney—Price..... 200 Rupees.

A Terrier Bitch recently landed, Price Rupees 50.

To be seen on application to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Apollo street.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission, a richly worked in aid Writing Desk. Price 300 Rupees.—*Terms Cash.*

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have also received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of narrow brimmed Drab Hats, by CHRISTIE. Price moderate.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—An elegant Star-Shaped Diamond Breast Ornament. Price 1000 Rupees.

Apply to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Apollo street.

Bombay, 5th May 1841.

BEYCHEVELLE Medoc Claret 15 Rs. per dz,
Burgundy..... 14 ,, ,, ,,
Bass's Beer..... 85 per Hhd.

Apply to Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. Apollo street.

Bombay, 5th May 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 27th May next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND Co.
Fourth Calcutta Lottery.
All Prizes and no Blanks.

On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....	50	Whole	Tickets.
1 Ditto of.....	20	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	10	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	5	Ditto	Ditto.
2 Ditto of 2 each...	4	Ditto	Ditto.
5 Ditto of 1 do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
16 Ditto of ½ do...	8	Ditto	Ditto.
20 Ditto of ¼ do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
200 Ditto of ⅛ do...	25	Ditto	Ditto.
1312 Ditto of 1/16 do...	82	Ditto	Ditto,
1559 Prizes		214 Tickets.	

CONDITION.

Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and the prizes will be delivered either in Ticket or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d. Moffusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3d. Early applications to be made from the Moffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.
Projectors.

NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY,
Trustee.

N. B.—The Projector's Office is at New China Bazar, North side, via Messrs. COCKERELL AND Co's. House, No. 98.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. H. F. OWEN AND Co. Ainslie's Superior Golden Ale, October brew, at per Hhd..... Rs. 75

Ditto ditto Porter at per do... ,, 70

Bombay, 4th May 1841.

BEER.

MESSRS. WOOLER AND CO. beg their constituents at Outstations, will lose no time in favoring them with orders, for their Monsoon Stock of Supplies.

Also, as they are now preparing for their annual Stock of Beers, early intimation, as to the QUANTITY and MAKER, that will be required for the ensuing Season, is particularly requested.

Bombay Green, May 3rd 1841.

R. FRITH'S SUPERIOR SODA WATER AND ÆRIATED LEMONADE.

THE undersigned, imagining that by reducing the price of the above highly approved refreshing Beverages the consumption would be greatly increased, beg respectfully to inform their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have determined to do so FOR CASH (in quantities of not less than half a dozen) to the extent of one Rupee per dozen on Soda Water, and half a Rupee on Lemonade, thus reducing the price of the former to Rups. 3½ per doz. or exclusive of Bottles 2 Rups; of the latter to 4 Rups. or exclusive of Bottles 2½ Rups. The bottles to be paid for in the first instance and on after occasions when returned the value to be deducted. Remittances from out-stations should include 4 Annas per doz. to cover expences of Packages, Packing, and Customs duty; and if required to despatch the same the usual cost of Freight or other Carriage to such out-stations; servants sent to purchase the article will at all times if desired, be furnished with a Memorandum of the same, which (in case their employers should have reason to suspect that it has not been procured where directed) it is recommended they should be required to produce.

SPRAGUE AND Co.

Rampart Row, 5th May 1841.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

TERRITORAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st proximo the office of military accountant be separated from that of accountant general and attached to that of deputy accountant general, and deputy revenue and judicial accountant; and that the assistant to the accountant general be also assistant revenue, judicial, and military accountant.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1841.

Mr. P. M. Dalzel, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for 15 days, from the 8th instant.

Mr. M. Larkin is confirmed in the appointment of first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Khandesh, from the date of Mr. H. Maret's departure to Europe, on furlough.

Mr. J. Buchanan, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1841.

Lieutenant Crawford, assistant to the superintendent of roads and tanks, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the presidency, for a few days, on sick certificate.

J. Buchanan Esq. returned to his duty in the civil establishment of this presidency, on the 16th ultimo, per ship "Buckinghamshire," with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1841.

With reference to the notification of the 14th ultimo, the nomination of assistant surgeon Seaward, to perform the duties of civil surgeon at Nassick, during the absence of assistant surgeon Watkins, is cancelled, and the duties of the latter officer are entrusted to acting assistant apothecary Hayter, who will proceed from Ahmednuggur to Nassick, to take charge of them.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1841.

The Reverend S. F. Pemberton, A. M. Chaplain of Deesa, has been allowed leave of absence, by the Lord Bishop, to visit Aboo, on private affairs, from the 17th instant to the 17th proximo, under the provisions of Section xxv. of the absentee rules of the 21st February 1840.

With reference to the notification of the 8th July, 1841 the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that

Framjee Cowasjee Esq
Jugonath Sunkersett Esq. and
Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba Esq.

have been re-elected by the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, members of the Board of Education.

Surgeon J. Scott, is appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Byculla Central Schools.

C Morehead Esquire, Assistant Surgeon, to be Secretary to the Board of Education

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 29th April 1841.

Mr J. W. Hunter, is appointed to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Tannah, for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. A. C. Stuart is appointed to act as assistant judge and session judge at Surat.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1841.

Lieutenant Rudd, assistant magistrate, commandant of the Poona police corps and superintendent of the city police, resumed charge of his office on the 24th ultimo.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1841.

Lieutenant H. A. Adams, Adjutant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs, for a period of one month.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon B. A. R. Nicholson, civil surgeon at Rajcote.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1841.

No. 271 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel S. Whitehill of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed a fulough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 272 of 1841.—The following orders is confirmed:—

An order by Major General Brooks, dated the 15th March 1841, nominating Captain Macan of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to the temporary performance of the duties of the Assistant Adjutant General Scinde Force, during the absence of Captain Donnelly on sick certificate, or until further orders.

No. 273 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

A Regimental order by Major Cavaye, dated Camp Beeloochgot, the 5th November last, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. N. Prior of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Commissariat Agent to that Regiment on the march from Kurrachee to Sukkur.

No. 274 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

A Regimental order by Major Hibbert, commanding the 40th Foot, appointing Captain McDuff to act as Paymaster to the Regiment during the absence of Captain and Paymaster Naylor, on medical certificate to England.

The above order is to take effect from the 7th October 1840.

No. 276 of 1841.—The following Officers, Cadets of the season 1825, are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain from the dates specified opposite their names.

Lieutenant Thomas Eyre, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, 11th March 1841.

Lieutenant J. R. Hibbert of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, 31st March 1841.

Lieutenant W. G. Duncan of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, 31st March 1841.

No. 277 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

A Field order by Major General Brooks, dated the 21st March 1841, appointing Corporals John Ratcliff, of Her Majesty's 40th, and James Hoay of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, Assistants to the Provost Serjeant and Serjeant Joseph Cooper of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, to be line Serjeant to the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

No. 278 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

A Regimental order by Major D. Forbes, dated Camp Dadur the 8th March 1841, appointing Lieutenant Morison to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry proceeding to Quetta, during the time it may be detached from Regimental Head Quarters.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1841.

No. 280 of 1841.—Under the authority of the Supreme Government, and in accordance with the Bengal practice, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following system of providing for the repairs of Batteries of Horse and Foot Artillery, to have effect from the 1st May next.

An allowance of Rupees fifteen for each Gun and its corresponding Ammunition Waggon, and Rupees five for each additional spare Carriage or Waggon is authorized to be drawn by the Officer in charge of the Company or Troop, from which he will supply Water, Tar, Grease, Iron, Steel, Wood, Charcoal, and such other articles, as are required for repair. This allowance however, will not be drawn for Guns stationed at the Presidency where Batteries will be kept in repairs by the Ordnance Department as heretofore.

It is expected that the allowance above granted will provide for every kind of ordinary repair required for Carriages and consequently from the 1st May next, no requisition will be sanctioned on Arsenals for repairs, altho' under peculiar circumstances, Officers will be permitted to indent for such articles, as may not be otherwise procurable, the value of the Stores thus supplied being recovered from the indenting Officers by Divisional Paymasters under existing regulations.

When Officers have occasion to transfer or return into an Arsenal, for deposit or any other purpose, any of the Ordnance or Carriages for which they have been drawing the monthly allowance, the same are to be surveyed, and any repair required (accidents arising from service excepted) made at the expense of the Officer delivering over charge.

The Gun contingent allowance will be drawn on monthly certificates countersigned by the local Commanding Officers of Artillery, enumerating the Carriages, &c. and certifying their efficiency. The state of the wheels to be particularly noticed in the certificates.

No allowance will be granted for Ordnance Carriages lent from Arsenals for annual practice, all repairs of such being undertaken by the local Commissary.

The following list shows the articles required to be repaired from the contingent allowance, but supplied or *renewed* at the expense of Government on Indent.

Axes felling and all tools immediately attached to the Ordnance.
Boxes Ammunition. | Chains of all kinds.
Ditto Store Limber. | Drag Ropes.

The following articles are to be kept in repair and renewed from the contingent allowances.

Bitts Gun.
Buckles Strap.
Drifts Gun.
Esses Iron.
Pellies for the repair of Wheels.
Helves or Handles for Tools.
Leather.
Linch Pins.
Match. } Iron Sockets. } Ditto loops.
Port Fires. } Iron Sockets. } Ditto Nippers.
Spokes for wheels.
Spunge heads rammer and hollow.
Yokes.
Washers.
Wadhooks.
Wires priming.

All plan, fellies, spokes and other articles, which may be indented for upon Arsenals, in consequence of supplies not being other wise procurable, will be issued for payment at rates fixed by the Military Board, by whom the Indents will be passed and recoveries arranged under existing regulation.

All damage done to Carriages by an enemy, will be repaired at the expence of Government.

Officers in charge of Batteries will immediately indent for such articles of equipment as are necessary to complete the established proportion of stores allowed to each gun, &c. All deficiencies in which will, from the 1st May, be replaced by the Officer drawing the contingent allowance.

All field ordnance Carriages attached to Batteries of Horse or Foot Artillery are, from 1st May next, to be painted with two coats of good paint, at least once annually. Painters and materials to be furnished from the nearest Arsenal under the authority of the Military Board.

No. 282 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

A Field Detachment Order by Lieutenant Colonel C. Davies, dated Camp at Karrack, the 11th March 1841, appointing Captain N. Lechmere of the Artillery to the charge of the Treasure chest at that station from the date of the departure of Captain Elder, until further orders.

No. 284 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment.

The Cadets for the Artillery to be promoted to 2nd Lieutenants, leaving the dates of Messrs. Wray and Lightfoot's Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.

Ranked in G. G. O. 20th March 1841.—Mr. Charles Boudler Fuller, Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th April 1841.

No. 634 Mr. Edward Wray, Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th April 1841.

No. 630 Mr. John Granville Lightfoot, Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th April 1841.

Infantry.

Ranked and Posted to the Regt. in G. G. O. 20th March 1841.—No. 603 Mr. John William Schneider, Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th April 1841.

Ranked and Posted to the Regt. in G. G. O. 20th March 1841.—No. 633 Mr. Robert Bainbridge, Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th April 1841.

No. 285 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments to the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment.

The Cadets for the Infantry to be promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

Ranked and Posted to the 2d Regt. Lt. Cavy. in G. G. O. 5th March 1841.—No. 483 Mr. George Francis Loob, Date of arrival at Bombay, 16th April 1841.

Ranked and Posted to the 1st Regt. Lt. Cavy. in G. G. O. 2d April 1841.—No. 485 Mr. William Warden Anderson, Date of arrival at Bombay, 16th April 1841.

Infantry.

No. 458 Mr. Henry John Day, Date of arrival at Bombay, 16th April 1841.

No. 491 Mr. Arthur John S. Hessman, Date of arrival at Bombay, 16th April 1841.

Captain W. Purves of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry and Captain W. Thatcher of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry have returned to their duty without prejudice to their ranks, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 16th April 1841.

No. 286 of 1841.—Mr. John Joseph Lawrie is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, in conformity with the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors from 31st ultimo, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 287 of 1841.—The leave to Mahableshwar granted to Lieutenant Colonel S. S. Hughes, C. B Commanding at Ahmednuggur, on urgent private affairs, in G. G. O. (No. 213 of 1841,) dated the 31st ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 290 of 1841.—With reference to the General Order of the 24th Instant, No 363, relative to the provisioning of Native Troops and Followers on Foreign Service, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the new rules shall not be introduced at Aden, or at Karrack until the 1st of the month following that in which the order is received at those Stations respectively.

No. 291 of 1841.—The furlough to Europe, agreeably to regulations, granted to Assistant Surgeon T McKenzie, under date the 30th ultimo, is cancelled and that Officer is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 292 of 1841.—Lieutenant F. Ayrton of the Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health, commencing from the 11th March last, the date of his departure from Aden.

No. 293 of 1841.—Captain J. Wright of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and Ensign J. Alexander, attached to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, are

allowed a furlough to Europe for three years each for the benefit of their health.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1841.

No. 294 of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department dated 26th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon D. Costelloe, has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Sholapore.

No. 295 of 1841.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant A. N. Aitchison, 2nd in Command, Guzerat Irregular Horse, is extended to the 20th proximo.

No. 296 of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department dated 24th utimo, Assistant Surgeon Alexander Campbell, has been appointed Surgeon to the Police, Surgeon to the Coroner, and Assistant Civil Surgeon at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1841.

No. 297 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major General P. Delamotte, C. B. dated Belgaum the 19th April 1841, appointing Captain Sparrow of the 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to act as Post Master at that station, during the absence of Captain Gordon on leave to Bombay, until further orders.

No. 298 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry, and as Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.

Infantry.

Ranked and posted to Regiments in G. G. O. 5th March 1841.—No. 437 Mr. John Philip Winfield.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 21st April 1841.

Ranked and posted to Regiments in G. G. O. 5th March 1841.—No. 463 Mr. Edward Darnley Halswell.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 21st April 1841.

Ranked and posted to Regiments in G. G. O. 5th March 1841.—No. 456 Mr. George Scriven. —Date of arrival at Bombay 21st April 1841.

Ranked and posted to Regiments in G. G. O. 5th March 1841.—No. 448 Mr. Henry Edward Gordon Close.—Date of arrival at Bombay do. do.

Ditto do. in G. G. O. 20th March 1841.—No. 415 Mr. Daniel Bourchier. Do...do.. do.

Ditto do. in G. G. O. 20th March 1841.—No. 434 M. William Price.—Do..do..do.

Medical Esgablishment.

No. 275 Mr. James Drummond Campbell... Do do..do.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Major W. H. Waterfield, of the 14th Regiment N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 21st April 1841.

Captain H. Jacob, of the 19th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, of 2d Regt. Eur. Lt. I.

Lieut. J. Tait, of the 6th Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1841.

No. 300 of 1841.—The General Order No. 68 dated 28th January last, granting Captain A. McDonald Elder of the 1st Bombay European Regiment a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations, is cancelled, and that Officer is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health, commencing from the 13th ultimo, the date of his embarkation from Karrack.

No. 301 of 1841.—2nd Corporal W. Fatherly is appointed an Acting Sub-Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works from 28th May 1841.

No. 302 of 1841.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the following subsidiary rules, having reference to the G. G. O. 20th August and 19th November 1840, Nos. 520 and 743, and 20th January and 4th March 1841, Nos. 77 and 141, are published for general information.

2. The Field Pay of European Troops is to be drawn at all stations beyond 200 Miles from the Presidency and on occasions of marching it will commence, and cease on the same date the Extra of Batta of the Officers doing duty with the Corps commences and ceases.

3rd. European Boys of the Company's Service allowed to be borne on the Regimental Returns are to receive half pay, vizt :—

Garrison Station..	Artillery	Rs.	6	1	5.
	Infantry..	,,	5	1	7.
Field Station.....	Artillery..	,,	6	13	11.
	Infantry..	,,	5	12	3 with

full rations as allowed to Men.

4. No stoppage is to be made from Children on account of Hospital diet.

5. The Serjeant and Corporals, Overseers and Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, are to draw Infantry Field Pay with Dry Batta as allowed to Men on the Town Major's List at Field Stations.

6. The European Non-Commissioned Officers of Sappers and Miners are to draw Foot Artillery Field Pay and Batta as directed above.

7. The European Non-Commissioned Staff of Native Corps are to draw Field Pay, in all situations at the following rates.

Serjeant Major Golundauze	Rs.	48	7	2,
Ditto.. Native Cavalry.....	,,	45	9	..
Ditto . ditto.. Infantry.....	,,	44	7	10
Quarter Master Serjeant Golundauze.....	,,	43	6	2
Ditto. Native Cavalry.....	,,	39	9	..
Ditto.. ditto.. Infantry.....	,,	38	7	10

and Batta as directed in Para. 5.

8. The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers of European Corps will draw pay and allowances as follows, vizt.

	Pay	Staff Allowance
Brigade Serjeant Foot Artillery..... as Serjeant	5	12 0
Drum Major.. ditto.. as Drummer.	5	0 0
Fife Major.... ditto..... as ditto.	5	0 0
Trumpet Major Horse Artillery as Trumpeter.....	5	0 0
Farrier Major... ditto.. as Serjeant.	20	0 0
Farrier .... ditto ..... as Gunner.	10	8 0

the Staff allowance is to be drawn separately in the abstract under the head of Staff.

9. Any increase of pay or allowance granted by this order is to be drawn in arrears from the date on which the new Pay Table had operation.

10. Referring to the Pay Table published in G. G. O. No. 520 of 1840, it is to be observed that the rates of Pay therein laid down for Her Majesty's Cavalry after 10 years service, and for Her Majesty's and Hon'ble Company's Infantry after 7 years service, are inapplicable, since *good conduct pay* is to be drawn in the manner directed in G. G. O. No. 141 of 1841, and the additional penny per diem for length of service was disallowed by a Royal Warrant dated 24th December 1822 from the 24th January 1823, which Warrant was subsequently made applicable to the Hon'ble Company's Troops.—The additional pay for *length of service* of Her Majesty's Dragoons after 17 years, and of Her Majesty's Infantry after 14 years, will not be admissible for men inlisted on, or after the 1st September 1836.

11. Soldiers of the Company's service inlisted after the 1st November 1836 will not be entitled to the additional pay for *length of service* after 14 years, as laid down in the Table of pay for Company's Troops. But they will receive *good conduct pay* under the G. G. O. No. 424 of 1837 if their claim thereto has been admitted.

Note.—To prevent any misunderstanding on the point, it is hereby notified, that the period of 7, 14, 21, and 28 years required of men, preferring claims, to good conduct pay, must be bona fide service, the rule under which 2 years Service in India counted for 3 years, claims to the additional pay for length of Service, does not obtain with regard to good conduct pay.

No. 303 of 1841.—A furlough to Europe for one year is granted to Lieutenant A. Raitt of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, on surgent private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Is hereby given, that a Steam Vessel will leave this for Kurachee two days after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, and that a Post Office Packet for Kurrachee will be despatched by that opportunity.

JOHN GORDON,
Actg. Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, Gen'l. Post Office, 6th May 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July ; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1841.

No. 46 of 1841.—2d Hospital Assistant Vincent Carlos, lately attached to the Convalescent Hospital at Bombay, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

No. 47 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 25, dated 6th March last, Assistant Surgeon Collum is allowed to remain at Mahableshwar till the 30th ultimo, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Govt.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

May 6. Barque Halifax Packet, J. W. Smith' Master, from London 7th Nov. *Passengers*—A.' S. Falconer, Cadet, Messrs. A. Buin, W. Inglis' J. Cauldwell, J. Metcalf, R. Foyer, J. Dalzell and W. Burnes, Engineers and 8 Natives of India.

SAILED.

May 5. H. H. Imaum of Muscat's Ship Caroline, H. Jones, Master, to Bunderabbass and Bushire. *Passengers*—36 Natives.

Do. 6. Brig Brigand, J. Paddon, Master, to China.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.. ..	Spt. I. Navy	Suez ..	22d May
A Steamer..	Ditto.. ..	Do.. ..	19th June
Earl of Balcarra..	Remington & Co.....	China.....	Despatch.
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co ...	Do.. ..	immediate.
William Gillies.	McVicar Burn & co.....	Liverpool.	10th May.
Countess of Loudon..	B. & A. Hormusjee ...	Do.. ..	immediate.
Martha Ridgway.....	B. & A. Hormasjee...	Do. ..	immediate.
Bucephalus ..	W. Nicol & Co.....	Greenock..	10th May.
Buckinghamshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.. .	London ..	5th June
Rothschild. ..	Foster & Co.	Liverpool.	10th May.
Dona Pascoa..	McVicar Burn & co.....	Calcutta..	16th May.
Wm. Sharples..	Forbes & co.	Liverpool.	immediate.
Alexander Baring....	G. Menzies & co.....		
Duke of Bronte			
Kirkman Finlay	R. Steuart & Co.		
Lintin.....	H. & Cardwell		
Emily.....	Remington & Co..		
Amity.....	Remington & co		
Hennah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapore.	
Cursetjee Cowasjee.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....	Calcutta..	15th May
Shaw Allum..	E. Evans..	China.. ..	immediate.
Lady Grant..	Khimchund Motechund	Do.. ..	Despatch.
John..	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool.	
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter & Co.....	Do.. ..	immediate.
Ann.....	Forbes & co.	London ..	10th May.
Caledonia... ..	Viccajee Merjee..		
Lord Amherst.	Forbes & co..	China.. ..	
Ruparell.....	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Novo Viajante.	Sir R. de Faria	Macao....	Despatch.
Clarissa..	E. Framjee & Co..	Madras ..	immediate.
Prince Albert..	D. & M. Pestonjee..	Calcutta..	Despatch,
Calcutta.....	Forbes & Co.	China.. ..	Despatch.
Harriet Scott..	P. Milne & Co		
Acasta	Remington & Co..		
Cavalier.....	J. Nusserwanjee & co.	London ..	Despatch.
Halifax Packet.....		Do.. ..	

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.

BRIG.

SCHOONERS.
Taptee.
Royal Tiger.
Palinurus.
Tigris.
Emily.

CUTTER.
Margaret.
Nerbudda.

E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Sesostris
Hugh Lindsay.
Medusa.
Indus.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Earl of Balcarras.	William Gillies.
Rothschild.	Bucephalus.
Sharples.	Martha Ridgway.
Countess of Loudon.	Buckinghamshire.
Donna Pascoa.	Alexander Baring.
Charles Dumergue.	Lintin.
Wave.	Kirkman Filnay.
	Halifax Packet.

COUNTRY.

Charles Grant.	Dawlut Savoy.
Cauderbux.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Pittamber Savoy.	Shaw Allum.
Essavie.	John.
Masia.	Futhel Barry.
Ruby	Dadaboy.
Fanny.	Solomon Shaw.
Hydroose.	Memnon.
Alexander Robertson	Acasta.
Ruparell.	Juda Rahimon.
Hamoody.	Lord Amherst.
Caroline.	Caledonia.
Sophia.	Emily.
Lady Grant.	Amity.
Ratler.	Adelaide
Roopaulay.	Harriet Scott,
Cavalier.	Calcutta.
Yacht Prince Regent.	Prince Albert.

FRENCH.
LaAdele.

ARAB.
Harsingar.
Lodease.
Hamonshaw.
Haze Kae bree

PORTUGUESE.
Brig (War) Cassador Africano.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—It is with great reluctance I again address you. I deferred to your opinion in not continuing my letters, and I now leave the insertion of this entirely to your judgement.

I observe two letters in your paper of to-day signed respectively "Syntax" and "O. P. Q." and which you have extracted from the "*Courier*."

First then for "Syntax."

He is guilty of a gross untruth in saying that the letters signed "Amicus" are the productions of one of the Barristers of the Supreme Court.

He is guilty of the same gross untruth in the whole of the next paragraph, and where his turpitude is enhanced by his statement that he could declare *the name* of the Barrister, and which he would *unhesitatingly* come forward and do, but that it would involve a breach of confidence ! !—

Of whose confidence ? of mine ? No ! for all who are in my confidence know that I am *not* a Barrister.

Of the supposed Barrister's then ? No ! For no Barrister wrote, or ever saw, until publication, one of my letters.

You know my name ; and I now by way of a finisher for "Syntax," propose that he answer this letter by one under his own proper signature, i. e. if he be a gentleman, in your Friday's issue, and I pledge myself to answer his on Monday next on the same terms.

If he decline this challenge, I leave him with the contempt which is due to the writer of such unmitigated falsehoods, as appear under his present anonymous signature, and which the "*Courier*" has so blindly inserted.

With regard to "O. P. Q." I beg to assure him with my compliments, that both the suppositions contained in his last sentence are utterly groundless, as he will discover if he can only get his friend "Syntax" to accept my challenge.

"Syntax" must not take the sulks at the strong language I have adopted towards him, for he and I know he deserves it all.

Quoth "*Syntax*" to "Lazarus," "How d'ye do" ?
"Pretty well thank 'ye—Here's O. P. Q. !"
Who the deuce can it be, who writes as "Amicus" ?
"'Pon my soul I dont know, but it's clear he dont like us. '

AMICUS.

P. S.—It is very easy to call my "letters scandalous productions" but why do not one of this happy "trio" *answer* them ? eh ! as old Lin used to say. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Our wisemen of the East seem to be waxing stronger every day in wisdom, if we may judge from the progress making by the fraternity in Bombay. In fact the "March of Intellect" cannot keep pace with them.—They have outstripped it so completely that there is no chance of it ever overtaking them.

A very fine specimen of the scientific operations of our Island sages is being daily exhibited on the Esplanade to the Southward of the Cooperage, and I would venture to say that it may yet be metamorphosed into a *chef d'œuvre* more wonderful than the far famed tunnel under the Thames. for though still in its infancy, I can assure you, it attracts the ardent gaze of many a passing Quid Nunc.

It consists of a large excavation formed out of a fine plateau of land, which was always used during the fair season as a site for the encampments of sea-breeze loving people. The ground has however now disappeared beneath the maugre pick axes and hoes of the genii workmen employed by the wisemen—the soil being dug up to within a few yards of the railing of the Cooperage Compound—leaving a narrow strip which would have formed the only barrier to the compound against the encroachments of the Sea in the Monsoon.—Not content however with the large quantity of sand already removed, the RARA AVIS who has the superintendence of the work has recently ordered his people to dig away the remnant of land in question also, including a fine well situated within it, and from which the greater portion of the inhabitants of Colaba have been hitherto supplied with water for their daily use.

The wisemen of the East however care very little how they inconvenience the public by depriving them of their water which is so scarce and valuable a necessary of life in this hot weather, nor are they very delicate about exposing the property of Government to certain destruction by leaving it at the mercy of the waves.—Their plans must be carried out, let who will suffer.

But their sapient worships may ere long very probably invent the art of making people live without water, and by their cabalistical power succeed in rendering the old Cooperage proof against the gentle "set in" of the approaching monsoon without the aid of stone walls.

May they succeed ! and may their horns be exalted ! ! is the aspiration of

Your's obediently,
A MUCCADUM OF SAND CARTS.

6th May 1841.

Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 7, 1841.

ARRIVED—May 6, Barque *Halifax Packet*, J. W. Smith, Master, from London 7th November. Passengers; Mr. Faulkner, Cadet, and 7 Engineers.

IN accordance with the expressed wishes of many of our Subscribers at the Presidency, we beg to submit to the whole body, that if it meets their general approval it is our intention to alter the issue of The Gazette from thrice to twice a week, and at the same time give two sheets at each issue. This will be really more by one Sheet that we give now ; and of course we shall always put forth Extras whenever any subject of interest arises. We are making arrangements also for a very superior Overland Gazette to be forwarded by each Steamer for our Indian Subscribers.

If our proposition meets with general approbation we shall commence our new plan on the 1st of June next.

WE have been informed from very good authority that intelligence was received yesterday, from Scinde to the effect that. Shah Kamran had agreed to all our propositions, and as we had been instrumental in procuring for him Gorian from the Persians he has agreed to receive a British Force in Herat. If this should prove true it is the most important piece of intelligence which has been received for some time past, and will go further to tranquillize the dominions of our Ally Shah Shoojah than any other measure which could have been devised. Herat garrisoned by British Troops will always be a bulwark against Persian and Russian invasion and we have no doubt our Engineers will soon make it strong enough to resist even European tactics. The successful defence of Herat by Major Pottinger before, altered the face of affairs in India, and from all we have heard, Herat under our influence would became a great mart for trade of all sorts. We sincerely hope our informant has been correct, and trust that we may give further details in time for the Press.

SINCE writing the above letters from Quetta to the 12th of April have been received, by which it appears that Nusseer Khan has been declared an enemy to the British Government. The Garrison of Khelat is to be reinforced and warlike operations undertaken the moment the season opens. All the Towns under Khelat are to be seized on, and in fact the whole country taken into our hands. By this opportunity also we receive the following which is in some measure confirmatory of the reports of Shah Kamran admitting British Troops into his Capital. "It appears the governor general is most anxious "for reconciliation and peace in the Punjaub "and at Herat, and that Shah Kamran has "agreed to the governor general's ultima-"tum, that of allowing our Troops to gar-"rison Herat." The writer of this letter however qualifies the intelligence by saying "little dependance is to be placed on the "current rumours of a Camp." We still however think there must be some foundation for the report as it comes from more than one quarter.

With respect to Nusseer Khan, for [illegible] young, he appears to have deceived our [illegible] liticals in great style. We very much fear the fate of Beejah Khan will be remembered long in Scinde and that it will be long beore we again get the Beloochies to put anfy confidence in our promises. Nusseer Khan's flight just now at the commencement of the hot weather is very unfortunate. He will have time to concert his plans of annoyance in the Hills and the tribes are a ready plundering in the Plains. No force however can now move after them—when the heat will allow the movement of the Troops, our Regiments may expect much severe toil and in fact the work will be almost all to be done over again. We breathe a fervent wish that we were well rid of Scinde and that our frontier had never been advanced beyond the Eastern Bank of the Indus.

OUR Contemporary of the *Times* in an article headed "PACKET MATTERS" informs us that "all Vessels of the Indian Navy are men of war ; and it is not man of war fashion ever to do anything useful or obliging to mere landsmen." To tell us that the Indian Navy Vessels are men of war requires no ghost, but the slap at the Navy in general—and saying "that it is not man of war fashion to do anything useful or obliging to mere landsmen," is, we think, very unjust and ungenerous. The *Times* is constantly finding fault with the Indian Navy about the Packets sent to Scinde ; complains of their date of departure being kept secret, and yet reminds his readers that a Steamer always leaves for Kurachee two days after the arrival of the overland. The fact is—emergencies arise which require an immediate dispatch of a Steamer, and Government are obliged to start them off at a few hours notice ; we are convinced that there is no desire on the part of the Post Office authorities to disoblige the Public, and the sarcasm "that the Post Office is *of course* quite above knowing anything which is not told them officially" falls to the ground ; as how can the Post Office announce a Packet as LIKELY to be sent. They must state a fact officially to be of any avail, not draw an inference which may prove *false*. But why should the *Times* say that men of war's men are disobliging to landsmen ; this is almost the first time we ever heard the accusation made. The Officers of the Navy as far as our personal experience goes appear always most obliging and ready to do all in their power to assist a Landsman; finally we believe the order for the despatch of a Steamer comes always from Government and therefore what has the Indian Navy or its superintendant to do in the matter. The fact resolves itself into this according to the *Times* that Government however pressed to send a Steam Vessel on a sudden ought to give several days notice of Departure in order that the letters and Papers of private individuals may get up a few days sooner, no matter how the Public Service is hindered or endangered ; that the superintendent of the Indian Navy ought to warn the Post Office before he even receives the order, and that the Post Office should be prescient enough to know what is going to happen and tell the public to get their letters ready on a remote probability.

THE *Times* has thought proper to make a charge against us of libelling certain Officers and Gentlemen in our columns. We defy him to the proof of, what he has stated. We have in no instance designated any gentleman by any such terms. A Political squib certainly appeared in our columns, but neither the *Times* nor any other journal has a right to fix characters on any one. If it does so, it is libellous and not ourselves. We perceive it has not been so particular in a subsequent article where Mr. Ross Bell is accused of total unfitness for the discharge of the duties of Political agent in Scinde, and that he is only maintained in office by the nepotisan of the Governor General in the face of keeping the whole frontier of Upper Scinde in conflict and confusion, and also accusing Lord Auckland of being aware of the fact and sanctioning it for the space of two long years.

WE are happy to inform the officers of the army that the votes for the Infantry Retiring Fund stand thus :

For	221
Against	44

This is a pretty good proof of the estimation in which the Fund is held by those concerned, and there is no doubt it will be finally established. We would call upon the dissentients to reconsider their votes. They will find, that if this opportunity be lost no other will offer. The sense of the majority is in favor, and the majority in any public question are seldom altogether wrong. We entreat the Junior Officers, of whom we hear the dissentients are principally composed, to pause ere they give up the last chance of accelerating promotion. There can be no doubt of the efficacy of the scheme, and should it fail now, the Officers of the Bombay army will have no one to thank, but themselves ; and will no doubt in due time

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[illegible]ne short-sighted views which pre[illegible] their profitting by an advantageous opp[illegible]unity.

As we observe the *Times* has made a long apology for the Paper on which that Journal has been lately printed—we feel it incumbent also to say something on the subject. Our stock of Paper ran low principally on account of the additional quantity required for our Overland Dispatch, and the order we sent to England not having yet arrived (although we have accounts of its departure) we too have been obliged to make all manner of shifts, and not a quire of proper Paper being procurable, were at one time obliged to go to the extravagant expence of printing on Bank Post letter Paper. We are daily looking for our supply and until it arrives, crave a little more indulgence. We will take care that no contretemps of the kind shall occur again—and return thanks to our friends who have submitted to our misfortunes with so good a grace for so long a time.

We learn from the Calcutta Papers of the 26th of April, that Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer will return to China as a joint Plenipotentiary with Elliot and that the new Admiral who is expected out may supersede them. There is no doubt that any controul over Elliot's career must be attended with benefit. He seems never able to act for himself in any emergency, and an active determined colleague may urge his vacillating policy into acts of bravery and determination. Two Queen's Regiments are it appears to be sent, and the tide of War urged towards Pekin that the brother of the Sun and Moon may know himself to be mortal and liable to open attack, as well as his meanest subjects. This policy should have been pursued at first. Had we gone to Pekin and allowed the Emperor to see the dangers that threatened him with his own eyes, there is little doubt our demands would long ago have been listened to and our wrongs redressed. The Emperor nursed in the lap of ease and despotic luxury knows of War but by name, while he has ever been accustomed to consider his person invincible and inviolable. Let him find Shot and Shells rattling about his City of Pekin; his Palace in flames and himself a fugitive—and see how soon he will become convinced of the necessity of submitting himself to a superior power. Lin, Keshen, and the rest of his faithful servants have all suffered for doing their duty, and there is little doubt that all his mandarins now fear to tell him the truth. Nothing but ocular demonstration will satisfy him; & he should be indulged as soon as possible. The loss of the Bocca Tigris Forts and the occupation of Canton will most probably be disguised from him, or even turned into victories by his veracious courtiers; and we may attack every province of his Empire without carrying conviction to the Imperial mind, if a visit be not paid to him at his own palace. The Chinese Emperor may say as Louis Quaterze did "L'etat cest moi" and that being the case, he is the only party to deal with. Only let us get hold of the Emperor and there is little doubt our opium Bonds and all our expences would soon be paid. Elliot's miserable attempt to re-open a Trade at Canton must fail; we have no force sufficiently strong in China now to mask Canton and proceed to Pekin; but the job must be undertaken and with a will too—if not, there will be more months of delay, loss, and dissatisfaction; and for this purpose we should conceive 2 Queen's Regiments quite insufficient and should imagine at least 4 or 5000 men would be required. At the present crisis however, from whence is such a Force to be gathered? we cannot give a man from Bombay, and we believe Bengal is in much the same plight. Madras then must furnish the Troops, and even there we have our doubts of the ability of that Presidency to spare any men. What is to be done? why, what ought to have been done long ago—we must have an augmentation of the three armies. Since 1838 we have had an immense accession of Territory to occupy, and have been engaged in two foreign Wars—and yet only 3 European Regiments have been added to our establishments. Troops must be found for China, and that directly; or we must give up the war as a bad job. That must not be thought of, and therefore Regiments must be sent, in their room others must be sought—and failing to find any available, new forces must be embodied. It has been said for some time past that the Earl of Auckland has got an order from home to augment the armies of India if he considers it absolutely necessary. We should say the measure has been postponed as long as it can be with safety to the state, and that it should be put in force at once—a respectable force might then be immediately collected for the Eastward, and we should have some hopes of a re-establishment of the China Trade on a firm and liberal basis for the future.

The furious fire which those awful Engines, the *Times* and *Courier*, have kept up for some time past, upon our Chief Justice, has not yet annihilated him, for we observe he still continues to preside over our Court and exercise his functions as a Judge. The report in full forwarded by the last Overland, the three and a half columns of remarks in the *Times* of last Wednesday's issue, altho' accompanied by the notice of the petition,—and the petition itself which was forwarded to England, signed by the six sevenths with all the noise and smoke it is to create, at home? has not yet unseated his Lordship, who still performs his official duties and wears his judicial robes with as much equanimity as if the storm which certain persons imagined threatened his extinction, had never occurred. The thunders of the *Times* and *Courier* may continue. In a just cause and with the legal profession and the disinterested portion of the public at his back, the Chief legal functionary need fear nothing where so much noise has been made merely to serve a party feeling,—without any regard to the interests of the public, the agony of exertion which has been made to rouse and excite the community has been thrown away, and only serves to express the alarm of the six sevenths who make it—As an instance of this, neither the *Times* or *Courier* have reprinted the Petition, and for why? because the Printed Copy that was circulated, at least that which we saw, had no Printers name attached to it—What a pity it is that Mr. Byers is not here to claim his fifty pounds.—What excellent food he would have made of the squib that was issued some time back to the tune of "The Sea, the Sea," and the present handbill,—one thousand Rupees good at least. We can fully give credence to the assertion of our contemporary "that the Merchants have no dependence on the present Bench," because for sooth that Journal, is evidently by this confession, the Mercantile Paper, dedicated to the interests of those from whom it first emanated, the merchant's houses! We should much like to see the resolutions that were passed at the public Meeting that got up the Petition? Where and when did that public body meet; the number that assembled, and in fact all the particulars, for we are convinced Boz's great Meeting of the Mudfog Association must have been nothing to it—We can picture to ourselves a Mr. Johson McDuffim rising to the assembled crowd of thirty two and giving vent to his feelings in the following language:—"Ye ken gentlemen, that I come from the frae north, and am bound by amity, love, friendship, and the law of our country to coincide with ye in every thing and support ye all. Ye know the business matter we've this day congregated in this little room to discuss about. Its our paper mon. Our papers the rights I say of our papers. Its us that are the influential body, and we must not flinch from the task, tho' our pockets suffer, of defending the cause our Journals have taken up. And although I do consider, we might have been a little more cautious, caution, ye know mon, is what our fathers were famed for, and I ken that when they hear in the far north of our deeds, they'll wonder at our want of it; but having thus jumped into the ditch, we must extricate ourselves from the mire. So as the great mon funked to punish us for our, what he pleased to call, contempt, we'll funk him in return, by sending home a Petition, which I much fear will be laid under the table, but ne'ermind, will send it, if its only to funk him.' At much greater length could we give our readers an idea of the speech that was spoken at this wonderful Meeting, but fear that we should be thought *too* tiresome, and as the Petition's gone and the "Flare up" has had its nine days, for the present we'll cry halt.

(Continued from our last.)

ROUGH NOTES BY CAPTAIN LEWIS BROWN OF THE 5TH REGIMENT BOMBAY NATIVE INFANTRY, OF A TRIP IN THE MURREE HILLS, AND DETENTION IN KAHUN.

9 h.—About 150 Belloochees assembled below the hill, evidently with the intention of attacking the watering party, in consequence of which I reinforced them with 100 men, under Clarke, when they immediately dispersed. Marched on over a fine table land, to the foot of the Nuffoosk Pass at 6 o'clock this evening, distance only 6 miles, but from the number of small nullahs, and the overloaded state of the camels, we did not reach our ground until day light.

10th.—Ascended the Nuffoosk Pass this morning with 100 men. No appearance of an enemy, although we found that they had built up breast works across the road, in 3 different places: removed them, and commenced getting up the guns, &c. which took us from 6 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the bullocks being perfectly useless. This was an exceedingly hard days work, the heat being excessive, and a great want of water. In fact, none at all for the cattle. Commenced passing up convoy at 4 P. M., the last camel not reaching the top until 3 A. M., although the distance was only ¼ of a mile; this was caused from the overloaded state of the camels, and there only being one camel-man to 6 and 7. The camels fell down and gave in by dozens, and many bags were dropped; to obtain these last, some 60 Belloochees who had been watching us all day followed up the rear-guard, when a few shots were exchanged, and Clarke and myself took post with 12 men on some ridges overhanging the road: when the moon went down, the Belloochees made many attempts to get up the Pass, but were easily kept at bay. A great deal of ammunition was wasted, without much effect, from the darkness of the night. This was the third night we had been under arms.

11th.—From the top of the hill we saw several fires in the Kahun plain. Commenced descending at day light. Descent one mile in extent. Immediately the rear guard left the top, it was crowded by about 60 Belooches, who commenced a sharp fire, but at a long distance. Clarke and myself having remained in the rear, to try and bring on some of the bags dropped, we received some special marks of their favor. One Beloochee appeared to be a particularly good shot, for he managed to wound (slightly) Clarke and his servant, and a havildar, standing close by, was only saved by the ball lodging in a small Mussuck he had slung on his shoulder. We were obliged to put up with this annoyance for some time, being too anxious to get my convoy safe to Kahun, to think of returning up the hill to attack these people. The cattle were almost dying for want of water. By 2 P. M. we got guns and all safe to the bottom, only leaving two bags behind, and encamped for an hour in a strong nulla, clear of the hill. At 5 P. M. moved on *Kahun*, distant 5miles, over a fine level plain, reaching it at 7, and finding it completely deserted and the gates removed. Thus ended this arduous and trying march, the difficulties we encountered from the nature of the road, being entirely through beds of rivers, and over hills, and the want of water at the latter were great indeed. The heat was excessive, and the bullocks refusing to put their shoulder to the collar, the labour of getting the guns over the hills, fell entirely on the sepoys. The convoy often stretched for 2 miles, so to properly guard it on all sides, was out of the question, but through the strenuous exertions of officers and men, all was got up safe, without loss or damage. Encamped under walls of the fort for the night, all hands being completely done up. It was a delightful sight to see the camels and bullocks rushing to the river. I thought they never would have stopped drinking.

Kahun is a large irregular sex-angular walled town, 900 yards in circumference, with 6 bastions and one gate-way. The walls are about 25 feet high, but so thin in some places, that they are seen through half way down. There is no ditch, but a tank in front of the gate-way, which fills after a heavy fall of rain. The houses inside are in very fair order, they principally belong to the Banyans; the Murrees (with the exception of the chief, his brother, and a few followers,) inhabiting the plains outside, building mat huts in the summer, and retiring to the narrow passes on the hills in the cold weather. The plain on which Kahun is situated, is about 15 miles long and 6 broad. The air is very pure, and heat not nearly so great as it is in the plains.

12th,—Got detachment into fort during the day; found the inside of all the bastions destroyed; some still smoking. A sepoy strolling out without his arms, was cut down within 500 yards of the fort, and his head severed from his body. Clarke, with 20 horsemen, had a long chase after the enemy, but could not touch them, however he sent in information of some grain, still standing; sent out party and secured 50 camel-loads of wheat, in stalk. The party also found the gates* of the fort in a field about 2 miles off.

13th.—During the night, the Belloochees commenced burning the wheat they could not carry away in the day time. Sent out another party; and secured 50 more camel-loads. Commenced clearing out the large well, into which the Belloochees had thrown large logs of timber, and other kinds of lumber. An unfortunate dooly-walla was smothered in going down to fasten on a rope.

14th.—Busy all day in repairing bastions and putting up gates; in the former, found layers of cow-dung, covered over with earth. Some still smoking, and water† seems to have no effect in putting out the fire.

16th.—The return convoy under Clarke, started this morning at 2 A. M. en route to Pollajee. I had received instructions from brigadier to increase the number of infantry, if I thought it necessary; I did so, with a subedar's party, consisting of five havildars and 80 rank and file. Clarke took them over the first hill, when, I suppose, finding no opposition at the difficult pass of Nuffoosk, he sent them back, proceeding on himself with the original party, and 700 empty, camels. About 12 o'clock a dooly-walla (a dooly and 6 had accompanied the subedar's party,) came running in with the dreadful report that every man of the subedar's party had been massacred! The dooly-walla was the only man who escaped, and his, is the only account we have of this melancholy affair. He says that "the subedar on seeing the last of the camels over the hills, began to descend on this side, that when half way down, they all of a sudden saw the top and bottom covered with Belloochees, that the subedar then commenced a double march, and took up a position on some rising ground, forming square. The Belloochees, to the number of 2000, then completely surrounded them, and after receiving 2 vollies rushed boldly in on them, and began to slaughter them right and left; he saw the subedar fighting to the last; he himself managed to escape by hiding in a nullah, where an old Belloochee found him' and after stripping him of what he had, let him go." The poor subedar was one of the best native officers in the regiment, he belonged to my light company, and was a great favorite of mine. We had been much together during our former campaign in these hills, and I felt his loss very much.

17th.—In great suspense about Clarke and his convoy. A spy came in from the enemy to-day, and was very inquisitive as to what number of men were left to defend the fort &c, put him close prisoner, with orders to shoot him on the first approach of the enemy. Busy all day strengthening post, the detachment being now reduced, in consequence of this unfortunate affair, to 140 bayonets and one gun, rather too few to man 900 yards of wall; got the gun on bastion next to gate-way.

18th.—About 60 horsemen passed coolly round the fort, at a hand gallop, waving their swords, and giving us much abuse, but taking very good care to keep well out of range of musket-shot, also from the gun side. Offered 150 rupees to any man (follower) in the fort, to take a tapaul down to the plains, but none would venture.

19th, 20th.—All hands during these two days employed in repairing bastions, &c.

21st.—A cossid came in this morning with a note from Lieutenant Vardon, containing the most melancholy intelligence of poor Clarke's death, and the defeat of his party. It would appear that they had got as far as the bottom of the Surtooff mountain, 13 miles from Kahun, when the Murrees were seen assembled in large numbers at the top. Clarke after placing his convoy, and part of his infantry, to the best advantage round his convoy, proceeded a little way up the hill, with about 30 infantry, to attack the most forward of them, and after fighting most gallantly for 2 hours, the ammunition being all gone, he with the rest of the men who were with him, were all killed. Clarke himself killed 2 of the Belloochees with his own hand, and a third he seized round the waist, dashing him to the ground, he was then seen to stagger, as if wounded, and some of the Belloochees on another part of the hill, seeing a bugler, Clarke had sent down, bringing up ammunition, called out "now charge them, they are out of cartridges"! they did and every man fell. The Belloochees then fell on the convoy. The horsemen made for Poollajee at speed, and the rest of our unfortunate sepoys were all massacred, save one havildar and 11 privates. The number of Belloochees present, appears from all accounts, to have been 2,000. The loss they suffered is unknown, and ever will be, they only acknowledge to 25. They secured every camel, tent, &c.

Poor Clarke! Although having only known him for 8 or 9 months, still it was during scenes when months become years, and friendship becomes firm and lasting; we first met in November 1839, when he joined a field detachment (of which I was staff-officer) proceeding against the Belloochees in these same hills. He at this time commanded 150 of the Seinde irregular horse. From the day he joined, he was the life and soul of the party, and, although a stranger to most of us, soon gained the esteem of all. Before he arrived, the country around had been subject to almost daily plundering. Enthusiastically fond of his profession, more particularly of his new command, the horse, he sought daily and hourly opportunities of distinguishing himself. He was, in the opinion of all, the "beau ideal" of an irregular horse-man, brave and daring himself to a degree, he soon inspired his men with the same spirit; men, who were before almost a perfect rabble, became, through his bright example, most excellent soldiers in a short space of time; the men became fond of him to a degree, and with him at their head seemed to think any odds against them, of no moment. During our short campaign of 4 months, he was engaged in every skirmish we had. A few days after he joined, being detached to a post 9 miles off, without information, and perfectly ignorant of the country around, he succeeded in surprising 60 Belooches plundering some fields, about an hour before day-light; at the time he fell in with them, he had only 10 men up with him, but not hesitating a moment, he dashed in amongst them, killing 7 and taking 3 prisoners, the rest escaping through the thick jungle, again, when the Boogties attacked a party under Lieutenant Raitt in the hills, he distinguished himself greatly, charging through and through the enemy, and killing three with his own hand; on our march up to Kahun, he was of the utmost assistance to me, not only in commanding the rear-guard the whole way up, but in his strenuous exertions throughout; when wounded in the thigh at the last hill, his coolness and courage showed themselves conspicuously, thinking the ball had gone through, (he afterwards described the feeling to be just the same as he felt, when wounded at Kurrachee, when the ball went right through his thigh) he said to me "dont say a word, it has gone right through me, bnt I do not "want to show those fellows their shot has taken effect." To this day the Murrees speak of his bravery, calling him the "Bura Bhadoor." He now lies buried half way up the Surtoff, thus did the 5th regiment Bombay native infantry lose in one day, killed.

1 Subedar 5 Havildars
1 Jemadar 139 Rank and File.

21st.—Despatched cossid on return to the plains, and knowing the anxiety that would be felt regarding not only our present but future fate, reported to Brigadier Stevenson, my having still 4 months supply of provisions left, and that I would do my utmost to hold the fort.

24th.—Thinking there was not much chance of another convoy coming up, took a strict account of the provisions, putting the men on half rations. All hands busy strenthening the fort, divided detachmen into 4 divisions, giving each a side to defend, and obliged to bring every † man on duty at night for fear of a surprise. Fro this to the 27th busy clearing the groun of every thing in the shape of tree or shrubs for 200 yards round the fort outside.

27th.—An express from Lieutenant Loch to-day, saying, he was coming up with 200 horse, to see what had become of us, and to open the communication. Sent back the cossid immediately to tell him on no account to attempt it, as, if defended, he could never force the Nuffoosk pass, particularly with horse.

* These gates were afterwards invaluable to us, as also the wheat grass, when no forage was procurable for our horses.

† One bastion took us ten days watering before we succeeded.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 17.

We must give our readers another small specimen of the Hurkaru's Ferozepore concoctions if only to show them what unmeaning stuff they escape almost every day of their lives:—

'We learn, by letters of the 3d instant, from Ferozepoor, that there is same doubt whether or not the 90th will, after all, be sent to Cabool, and much more whether (if it be indeed sent, it will be the only corps delegated to escort the treasure.

It is said, that Colonel Tulloch, the Commandant of that Regiment, is strong in the belief, that a corps from Loodhiana will be employed for this duty; and we are assured, that such, too, is the opinion of Brigadier Paul, whose judgment in this matter is the better worthy of confidence, that he would bring to the consideration, a mind probably but little interested, (certainly he would be in no wise personally interested) in the decision that may ultimately be arrived at:—for it cannot be a matter of moment to him whether the 60th be pushed on from Ferozepoor, and there replaced by some crops from Loodiana, Kurnaul, or elsewhere, or whether one of these latter sources supply the corps for escort duty to Cabool. Further, the Brigadier is likely to be more in the secrets of his official superiors than Colonel Tulloch, (whose wish, by the way, must be 'father to the thought,' that instead of proceeding to Cabool, he will remain to share in the honour of an exodus to Govind Gurh. Be this how it may, the chances (as well as the General Orders!) are decided in favour of a proportionable force of Cavalry being appointed to accompany the Infantry that takes on the treasure—treasure, be it observed, which might not be the less acceptable to the soldiery of the Punjaub, that it consists of goodly bars of unalloyed gold! 'We still hear,' says one of our correspondents, 'constant rumbling of the volcano at Heerat! Please Heavens it will soon give evidence that Todd was not wrong after all! In other words, may we have a skrimmage there in November."

The foregoing, which is of the water watery, is meant as supplementary to the article about Major Huish's alleged anxiety to void treasure escort duty, and it would appear from our contemporary's further version that Lieu-

* I have been exceedingly sorry to see in one of the Bombay papers (Courier June 1840) an attack on poor Clark for rashness in this melancholy affair. The writer could never have seen the country he had to pass thro', or would have abstained from his remarks, which were both unkind and uncalled for, being given merely on the report of an ignorant Belooch Guide; the real truth will perhaps never be known. I mean his reasons for attacking the enemy. But in my humble opinion, for the following reasons I think he was right. From the spot where the fight took place, is 40 miles to the plains, through beds of rivers the whole way, with high rocks on each side. The camels (700) under his charge, would stretch at least 2 miles through these ravines with only 80 infantry and 50 horse and one European officer (himself) how was it possible to guard them at all points, when followed up by some 2000 Beloochees! No! I think it very likely that seeing the hopelessness of getting his convoy safe to the plains, and having too much pride and daring to desert it, to save his party, he not unreasonably thought a check to the enemy at first starting would dishearten and deter them from following him up and there was every chance of success! Until then the Belloochees had never crossed bayonets with the sepoys, and had the utmost dread of them, and from what I have since heard. I firmly believe that had not the bugler been killed bringing up the ammunition and the sepoys with him had any left, he would have beat them off, altho 30 to 1, the Belloochees never attempted to charge him until they saw that all the ammunition was expended.

† This fatiguing duty continued until the day we left the fort (September 28) and was submitted to by the sepoys, with the utmost cheerfulness.

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tenant Colonel Tulloch is of opinion that some one will have to go, but that he would rather it should not be himself, as he desires the honour (as it is expressed, with Grecian elegance) an 'exodus to' some place which he has in his sapient eye. The Lieutenant Colonel, then has no doubt that there will be an escort sent to Cabool, and the Hurkaru is pretty sure the cavalry will form a ranch of it; but for our parts, not perceiving the necessity which can exist for any such escort, we hope and trust that the authorities will not have determined on despatching one at all. It should be a very pressing necessity, indeed, that could warrant the sending troops on escort duty from Ferozepore to Peshawer, at this season of the year; and such necessity we, for our own parts, cannot conceive to exist, when it is considered how many strong detachments have already proceeded in the same direction. If any reference should have been made to Government, on the subject, and if order hence should be awaited for, we will own ourselves disappointed and surprised if the Governor General in Council should give his sanction to such a procedure: so on the whole we think that both the Lieutenant Colonel and the Major, whose anxieties on the subject our morning contemporary has so curiously portrayed, may set their minds at ease, for that they will at present be called upon neither to make an 'exodus' from Ferozepore, nor one to Peshawer, nor yet to Govind Gurh. And the mention of this latter place brings us to the point of answering various enquiries which by letter and in person, our military friends have been making of us, for some weeks past, as to whether or not there are to be operations in the Punjab, at soonest, before the rains. A considerable time ago we thought there ought to have been measures of active interference taken, and that Lord Auckland was holding off in a manner which the best policy for the occasion did not warrant him in doing. We have not altered that opinion in the least, but since the deferment has been carried thus far, we do not think that the present would be a good time of the year to begin such operations and we consider that General Lumley's movements sufficiently indicate that nothing further is to be done till after the ensuing rains. nor do we believe that anything was intended to be done earlier, even at the time when he was directed to go up, though it was deemed necessary to have a chosen officer on the spot, while the Commander-in-chief remained here, to assume the command of an army in the field in the event of matters taking such a turn as to force us to interfere. In the meantime, the General is of course at liberty to reside at Simla, or at any other place he may fix upon, contiguous to the Sutlej; but for our own parts we do not see how it will be possible for the Commander-in-chief to continue in Calcutta, with an expected service of such extent as is anticipated going on in the Punjab, and we think it therefore likely that His Excellency will move, though we are tolerably certain that he has not yet come to that determination. As to the conquest of Herat, we should be, had we less confidence in our various sources of information, half afraid to assure our military readers that—as we all along have told them—there will be no such event; for we find it determined on from Bombay—through all the press there—and along through Scinde, and away up by Cabool, and down, via Ferozepore, right through the provinces, till it settles in the Hurkaru office! Yet we do still venture to hold to our predictive reasoning that there will be no advance upon Herat, that General Brookes and the Bombay unsinewy sepoys will not be sent to accomplish that adventure; that the Envoy and Minister will have a check put upon his father to the thought,—namely his *wish*—to annex the Principality to the Doranee Empire; that Major Todd's precipitate diplomacy will not, as the Hurkaru hopes, prove to be right after all; and that all we have said on the subject generally of our Herattian policy will be found by our readers to be true—as the needle to the pole. Wherefore we request of General Brookes to keep his anxious division still on duty with the Beloochees; the Envoy to cool his wroth against the Yar; the great gun bullocks to repose beneath their sheds the camels to cure their humps of the exactions derived from previous service; Bombay journals to go on with their own battle against Chief Justice; and our Hare Street contemporary to cease to blow the flames of war, in such weather as this, and to leave Prince Kamran to his grog, and lastly smile with blandness at the adroitness with which treasure escorts are avoided by aspiring commandants.*

* Our contemporary is in anger with us for imputing to him any approval of the wrong military feelings and judgment to which we adverted in a recent article. He declares he merely put in his correspondent's sentiments and details of circumstances, without superadding to them a word of approbation from himself:—an excuse which would be valid, had he given those sentiments in correspondential form; but when he concocts an editorial article from correspondential material, and therein puts highly objectional doctrines without at all events signifying any disapproval of them he deserves to have himself represented as being not opposed to such doctrines, and we really do not see how he can expect his readers to arrive at any different conclusion.

HURKARU, APRIL 19.

As there is no news of much importance, obtainable at this present season, our readers must content themselves with such small items of *gup*, as we can derive from our own letters and those which are placed at our disposal by our friends. Being quite convinced that this kind of gossip always is, in the second degree, acceptable to our readers, we shall brave the envious sneers of our morning cotemporary, and lay before them, whenever we have an opportunity, all the gup that makes its way to our editorial ears and eyes.

We gather, from private letters, that at Candahar the Political excitement had considerably abated. On the 18th, it was said that Yar Mahommed, instead of preparing for an advance, was celebrating the departure of our Mission by drinking and fiddling to his heart's content. The rascal, having only tolerated the presence of our British officers, as long as they were putting money into his purse, is now inordinately rejoiced at the idea of having got rid of them so easily. Ukhtar-Khan, who is somewhat of the same calibre, has been induced, for a small pecuniary consideration, to make his *salaam*, for the nonce; but as soon as the money is spent, we have not a doubt that he and his followers will be up in arms again. Really, this system of buying peace is not very creditable to the British—instead of the refractory paying tribute to us, we are paying tribute to them; and it will soon be pretty well known throughout Affghanistan, that when one of their petty chiefs wants money he has but to get together a few thousand men to make a demonstration, and the British Government will fill his coffers for him. Thus, in the end, it will be found, that instead of buying peace, we are buying war, and holding out a premium for rebellion.

Captain Saunders, the Chief Engineer, was diligently employed upon the fortifications of Candahar, and it is said that when this work is completed, he will set about the preparation of a strong hold on the other side of the Helmund, and another at Khelat-i-Ghilgie. Captain Anderson, with the Shah's Horse Artillery guns, reached Candahar on the 13th, having passed the Khojuck in the midst of a most distressing snow storm.

At the date of the last-received letters from Kurnaul, General Lumley was still at that place, comfortably located with General Boyd. The hot weather was setting in a-pace; and there appeared to be no anticipation whatever of a move across the Sutlej.

From the Scinde quarter we gather little more than that General Brookes has given great dissatisfaction to the Government, by the tardiness of his movements, which, in more than one instance, has tended to frustrate the schemes of the Bombay Council. We have heard a good deal, too, from different parties, about certain *Symposia*, at Sukkur, an account of which has been communicated to the Governor of Bombay, but we are not anxious to say anything on this subject at present.

From the Punjaub we learn nothing more, than that it is said Shere Singh has declined the assistance of our British Troops, thinking or pretending to think that he can curb his refractory army without any foreign co-operation. We suspect that he smells a rat, and surmises, not without good cause, that the British Government is not very likely to interfere, without having some objects of its own to work out by the interference. We learn that Colonel Foulkes met his death in a vain endeavour to save a quantity of treasure that had just arrived, from the rapacious grasp of his lawless soldiers.

FRIEND OF INDIA, APRIL 22.

SURVEY AND MEASUREMENT OF BENGAL.—We have many apologies to offer to 'our old and hitherto admiring Subscriber,' for having so long neglected to publish and reply to his letter. The delay has arisen only from the importance of the subject, which appeared to require much leisure for consideration; that leisure, the importunity of other questions, which admitted of no delay, has not hitherto afforded us.

Before we answer our Subscriber's questions, he must allow us the Caledonian liberty of putting a few to him. How can an opinion of the substantial excellence—with circumstantial defects—of the survey and measurement of the Western Provinces, compromise us? How does this prove us to be a Government organ? Does not the Government of the North Western Provinces generally entertain a very different opinion of that great measure from that which we have ventured to express? Has the Government of India published any opinions by which one who wished to play the sycophant, might be enabled to shape his sentiments? Is it absolutely impossible for a public writer to think favourably of a system which he believes to have introduced order instead of confusion, confidence instead of mistrust, peace instead of feuds, except from the single motive of wishing to curry favour with Government? Lastly, Is the idea of being able to examine a question of such magnitude and importance, without prejudice or party spirit, utterly hopeless?

Now to his questions. The scientific part of the Survey we take to be the measurements made by the professional officers engaged in the work: whereas the Khusreh is that branch of the labour which devolves on the Native Ameen, and consists in distributing the total cultivated area in 'thokes, puttees or fields,' in classifying it under the head of irrigated or unirrigated, or in arranging it according to the prevailing qualities of the soil. The character of this work must depend on the knowledge, skill and honesty of the Ameen.

The European prejudices to which we alluded, were manifested in the objections which were raised generally to the survey of the Benares district.

Whether any settlement officer in the North West Provinces has accepted the Khusreh measurement given in by the Revenue Surveyors, as a true and correct record, and based his proceedings and revisions of assessment on it, can be known only by a reference to the Government records, and though we are suspected of being an organ of Government, we must confess that we have not had access to them. If the settlement officers have acted in the spirit of their instructions, however, they have not accepted that measurement as a true and accurate record, for the Board of Revenue distinctly ordered that the settling officers should on no account implicitly rely on the data of the survey.—*Settlement Circular*, page 18.

As to the rejection of some of the Khusreh measurements by the settlement officers, and the low opinion entertained of them by the Revenue Surveyors themselves, we think that, considering the character of the agency employed, which was necessarily native, there must have been no little cause for dissatisfaction. Employ a native in measurements and estimates of the character of the soil as you may, and under whatever system of control you can devise, still the unfaithfulness of the national character will peep through on every occasion. The degree of confidence to be placed in these operations must have depended entirely on the degree of honest and vigorous control which was exercised over them. But it is certain that no measure of this kind could ever be carried into effect without native aid; and that if Government had postponed its operations till honest and efficient assistance could be obtained from the natives of the country, it must have waited till the millenium. Government we consider had, as usual, to choose between two evils: Either to continue to vex the country, and deteriorate its landed property with short settlements, or to undertake a survey and measurement of the land, partly by native and partly by European agency, and upon the data furnished by this survey to base a long settlement. We think they have chosen the least of two evils; and that whatever injustice and fraud may have characterized the labour of the Ameens in some places, it will be found an infinitely less evil than that of allowing the old system to continue.

Our correspondent asks, whether we mean to advocate a *Khusreh* for all Bengal or only a demarcation of boundaries? He will best understand what we advocate by a little explanation. In Bengal, with few exceptions, we have no boundaries defined, either scientifically or unscientifically. The perpetual settlement was perhaps the greatest act of blind confidence ever perpetrated by any Government. You dispensed with all boundaries, say the Court of Directors in one of their Revenue letters; you looked only at the amount of revenue, not at the land which was to yield it. In many instances, even the number or names of the villages included in an estate, were not noted down. Baboo Govind Chowdry engages to pay 12,173 Rs. to Government for a certain estate, called Govindpore, in the district of Nuddea. With such data were the authors of the settlement satisfied. Nay, in many cases the most solemn injunctions were given to the revenue officers not to measure the land. We have no boundaries marked down of estates or villages; we want therefore a professional survey of every estate and of every division of it.

A Khusreh measurement cannot in one sense be necessary in Bengal the Officiating Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor, of the North West Provinces, in his letter of the 18th September 1837, said, "Revenue proceedings must always be based on the Khusreh measurements." Here we have no revenue proceedings to carry forward. The rent of the land is settled in perpetuity. Government cannot enhance it, without a breach of faith, though many think that a reassessment of Bengal, once every fifty years, upon a basis of equity and moderation, would be the greatest blessing we could confer on the country. But the hands of Government are tied, except when estates fall into their hands through the absence of bidders at a public sale.

The great object which it was intended to promote therefore by the Khusreh measurement in the West is wanting in the Lower Provinces. Yet a Khusreh is needed in Bengal, and unless something of the kind can be introduced, the revenues of Government, which have been gradually falling off, must continue to diminish to the end of the chapter. As there is no such thing as an entailed estate devolving on a single heir in Bengal, all landed property which is now in the hands of the Zemindars, must, sooner or later, be divided among their heirs. Many such divisions have taken place; on all of them has the state been a looser; many others are now in progress; on these also there is the same prospect of loss. This division of estates is called *Butwarra*. Whenever it takes place, the rent assessed on the whole estate is distributed on each part of it. It is never equitably distributed according to the value of the assets. By collusions between the *Ameen*, or native employed in the division, and the Zemindar, productive lands are under assessed; sterile lands are over assessed. The consequence is soon visible.

The over assessed lands are unable to pay the revenue fixed on them, and are brought to the hammer: they are tabood and no one will buy them; they become *khaus*, that is, are bought by the state, and the revenue assessed on them Government is obliged to reduce. The lost revenue cannot be imposed on the more fortunate portions, and thus the revenues of the state have diminished, are diminishing, and ought to be sustained. And that they may be sustained; that the faith of the permanent settlement may be kept by the people, as strictly as the people demand it shall be kept by the state, we want a Khusreh measurement, a classification of the soil and its capacities, and—not a reassessment of the land, but—an impartial distribution of the rent of 1793, on each portion of each estate. But this is an important question, and the patience of the reader must be exhausted. We shall therefore bid adieu to it for the present, and return to the *Butwarrah* on a future occasion.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 26.

A meeting took place at the Town Hall on Friday evening, for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Society in Calcutta. The Bishop was not there, nor were we. His Lordship, like ourselves knows that 'good wine is a good familiar creature if it be well used,' and he no more sees, than we can, that there is any utility in establishing checks upon its abuse, while such excellent punishment of excess are to be found in throbbing heads aches, disordered stomachs, and the contempt and disgust of all decent, thinking people. The Archdeacon *was* at the meeting and enlarged upon the virtues of Temperance, and so was Dr. Corbyn, who, like a good man as he is, always makes very long and ineffective speeches when he can get a lot of very quiet and innocent people to listen to him. Dr. Duff was likewise present and descanted upon the vice of tipling and swigging to excess anything stronger than *beaume ordinaire*. But all that these gentlemen said was quite beside the question. The point is, do we want an Association in Calcutta to introduce habits of sobriety? Is gross and offensive indulgence so rife amongst all classes as to call for the interference of the philanthropist of this town? We say, emphatically and decidedly, no. If there is much drunkenness amongst the soldiery, or much hospital sickness arising from the use of ardent spirits, the Commanding officers will exercise their discretion in introducing temperence societies *in the corps*. The public have nothing to do with them. If the seamen are given to liquor, let the Captains of ships who are interested in their sobriety, and have the power to establish temperence societies on board take the matter in their own hands. The *public* are not parties concerned. If the lower order of Europeans and Eurasians are the gentry whose occasional aberrations have excited the compassion of the worthy clergy, &c., let the Association take care that a sudden appearance of reform and abstinence is not assumed for the sake of worldly advancement.

Look about us, and at what class we will, we confess we do not see that there has been any case made out for the establishment of a controlling Society. The chief members have, we suspect, in this, as in several other instances, assumed the existence of vice upon a grand scale in order to re-appear in their favorite character of philanthropists; and the only effect we can anticipate from their interference, will be that some two or three dozen of simple minded folks will go to bed with a heating cup of coffee on their stomachs instead of that admirable night cap and potent enemy of the cholera, a moderate glass of brandy and water.

When we see the Archdeacon and Padre Boaz 'disguised' at Wilson's, and a large figure against the Champagne item in David's bill *then* we shall be aware of the importance of Calcutta Temperance Society—and not till then.

On Friday we received information that Sir Gordon Bremer had been invested, from home, with diplomatic powers as a joint Plenipotentiary, or Commissioner, or whatever it titularly is that Captain Elliot rejoices in with such dignity and effect; but though the source whence we derived our information was one of the best, we wished to gain further particulars, if there were any and this we succeeded in doing (as follows) in time for our Saturday's dawk edition, as well as to lend it to the *Observer* for an earlier town publication than we ourselves could then accord it.*

'We understand that Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer will return to China invested with powers as a Joint Plenipotentiary with Captain Elliot, agreeably to orders from home, but as an Admiral is on his way out overland, to assume the chief direction of the war, of course Sir Gordon's powers (and let us hope the Captain's too) will soon be superseded.'

The whole of our intelligence, in the first instance, was that the gallant Commodore had been appointed joint Plenipotentiary, that *two* Queen's regiments were to be sent off as soon as possible, and that the operative war was to be carried towards Pekin, on which imperial city a *pounce* was to be made—just enough to allow of *sacking* the town and *bagging* the prize-money—and that we might either catch the Tartar who issues his edicts from the throne there, and make him sign terms on board a British ship of war, or at least so beat up his quarters as to make him only too glad to get quit of us on any terms, and to teach him that if he subsequently failed in his truth, a second visit could be paid much more easily than the first. But though there is truth in as much of the above intelligence as relates to the Commodore's political elevation, and in the project, or at least a leaning to it, of doing as we have stated by Pekin, yet we find that Sir Gordon will hardly have time to get back again ere the new Admiral who is coming overland will be among them, and with such powers, we trust, as will put an end to the Elliotizing system; and we have also ascertained that only the one regiment already named by us, the 55th, will be sent over, but that of course all the men of the 26th and 49th foot, who are now at Berhampore and Chinsurah, will proceed to join their respective corps. As it is certain that we shall never succeed, by making a mere blockade or frontier war, in convincing the Emperor of his utter inability to resist the British power—he at once so ignorant, so obstinate, and so vain-glorious—it follows that the only method left to satisfy him that we are not a people to be subdued by edicts, is that of proceeding to his capital and thus demonstrating to him his own personal defencelessness, and the general weakness of a nation which cannot impede the advance of a mere handful of British to the chief city of his empire where he holds his sacred and celestial state. At present he imputes the success we have had solely to the cowardice, treachery, or incapacity of his officers. He cannot conceive that, otherwise, a nation hitherto so submissive, for lucre's sake, could for one moment stand unannihilated before his mandate to destroy; but if he could be shown that his imperial self was not one whit more capable of opposing us by force of arms than ei her Lin, Kwan, or Kisheu, and that to take Pekin itself was to us no more difficile than to take Chusan, his little eyes would be opened: the 'small half-shut glances of Kathay' would be speedily converted into a regular stare; and he would soon acknowledge that we were not the asses in fighting which he has found us in negociating, and that we are quiet a different set of fellows, when we have steel swords in our hands from what we are when we wield steel pens.

* Of course our Grandmother knew all this several weeks ago, though it was (like the Opening Address) accidentally omitted all the time, and has not been inserted in her excellent pages yet.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, APRIL 27.

SAMULCOTTAH.—We had a dreadful whirlwind here on the evening of the 18th, when some fire was blown about by which a *hundred* and *fifty* huts were consumed in a very short space of time. Many more were blown into the air like *paper kites*. The garrison of Samulcottah was one cloud of dust for an hour.

Last week, for a wonder, we had a good shower of rain; the day after which, two large house belonging to some respectable Brahmins were set on fire and burned to the ground. Fortunately, there were no other houses near, or, from the strong wind blowing at the time, the whole pettah might have been consumed.

A number of people returning on the evening of the whirlwind from a village where a kind of market is held, laden with wares of various sorts, were so blown about as to lose nine-tenths of their goods.

CANNANORE.—The Barque *Sarah*, Captain Walker, from Madras the 4th ultimo, arrived on the morning of the 16th, and sailed on the evening of the following day to Mangorla. Landed at Cannanore, Ensign Inglefield and Sub Conductor Byrne.

Dr. Peter, doing duty with H. M. 94th Regt, is directed in Provincial orders to place himself under the orders of the Supg. Surgeon here, for duty in the Garrison of Cannanore, in the room of Dr. Blenkin doing duty at Tellicherry. H. V. Connolly Esq, Collector of Malabar, left Calicut last week on Circuit to the Northern Districts of his Collectorate, and is expected at Cannanore to-morrow or the day after.

April 22.—The detachment of the 36th Regiment N. I. at Calicut being relieved by a similar detachment of the 9th Regiment N. I. on the 16th instant, returned to Cannanore, this morning under the Command of Captain Haines.

Two Companies of the 9th Regiment N. I. under the Command of Lieutenant Garrow, reached Manantoddy on the morning of the 9th instant, and relieved the detachment of the 36th Regiment N. I. at the outpost. The latter detachment marches from Manantoddy this morning to rejoin the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Cannanore.

SPECTATOR, APRIL 28.

The Steamer *Enterprize* left the roads about noon on Monday, carrying with her about seven lacs of rupees, which amount of treasure had been shipped on board on Saturday.

The *Ganges* we believe took to Bengal last September twenty lacs, the *India* in February took thirteen lacs, and now the *Enterprize* conveys seven more, making an abstraction of *forty* lacs from this Presidency in eight months. Were this abstraction of specie to take place in the ordinary course of things, it would be a matter of little moment, as either the specie itself or some equivalent would find its way back in due time, of this however we fear there is little chance in the present state of political affairs. If our Honourable Masters were wise in their generation, they would have proceeded at a rather quicker pace in the establishment of the Madras Bank, whose operation just now would tend to counteract the ill effects of that heavy drain of specie which is taking place from the Madras territories.

The new life boat which has been so long expected, arrived some time since, and we have been anxious to learn something respecting her construction, and applicability to our surf, as what little is yet known on the subject, is not very satisfactory. Several trials have been made of the new life boat, witnessed by many spectators, among whom we are sorry to find the general impression was not favourable, it being considered that in small size and build she too closely resembles her predecessor upon which she manifests very little improvement. In one respect—in her greater buoyancy, she is considered superior to the old life boat, but this advantage is rendered of little effect from her inability to make sufficient headway through the surf, even in moderate weather. Such, so far as we can learn is the impression produced by the trials which have yet been made, but as the subject is one of much public interest we shall endeavour to obtain further information respecting it. It is well known that the uselessness of the old life boat was officially brought before the Court of Directors, and as the Court has liberally sent out the new one to supply its place, at a cost of more than £100, we cannot but feel surprised that it should not have been more skilfully adapted to our surf and the peculiar circumstances of our coast, than at present appears to be the case.

HERALD, APRIL 28.

Our readers are already aware, from the official notifications published in our last, that James Cuddy, Esq. First Member of the Medical Board of this presidency, has obtained leave to proceed to Vizagapatam on medical certificate. Mr. Cuddy has since left Madras for the aforesaid station, and we are sorry to hear in very precarious health; so much so indeed that it is though by no means improbable that he will find it requisite to proceed from Vizagapatam to Calcutta, and thence to Europe.

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BY A. WILLARD.